CLAIMS

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. An asymmetric two-way request-response communication method providing communication between a client transceiver servicing a user/application and a server transceiver while providing power management and conservation of power at the client transceiver, comprising:

maintaining the client transceiver in a power-off state until the client transceiver initiates a client communication with the server and enters a power-on state;

the client transceiver initiates a client communication with the server transceiver and requests information from the server transceiver;

the server transceiver transmits a server communication with the requested information to the client transceiver;

the client transceiver receives the server communication and then returns to a power-off state;

the server transceiver stays in a listening mode and waits for a client communication, and the server transceiver does not transmit unsolicited server communications to the client transceiver.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the client transceiver has a time-out period, after which the client transceiver enters a power-on state and transmits a client communication to the server transceiver.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the user/application defines the time-out period.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the server defines the time-out period in a server communication.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein if the time-out period defined by the server is less than the time-out period defined by the user/application, then the time-out period defined by the server is used as the time-out period, and if the time-out period defined by the server is greater than the time-out period defined by the user/application, then the time-out period defined by the user/application is used as the time-out period.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein if the time-out period defined by the server is less than the time-out period defined by the user/application, then the time-out period defined by the user/application is used as the time-out period, and if the time-out period defined by the server is greater than the time-out period defined by the user/application, then the time-out period defined by the server is used as the time-out period.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the method is employed with a small, limited-power, wireless, mobile device.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the method is employed with one of a power badge, wireless toy, wireless sensor, wireless information access device, digital cell phone, WAP phone, 2-way pager, interactive remote control, personal digital assistant, mobile computer, intelligent object, and other pervasive device.

9. The method of claim 1, further including providing the user/application with a display of an 'until-when' parameter, specifying the time or date until which the client transceiver will still operate.